

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Eighteen more birthdays will make him the Grand Old Centenarian. Never say die, Mr. Gladstone.

Before resolving to buy nothing that you can possibly do without, but to save your money instead, just pause and consider the effect that such a resolution universally kept would have.

A good many pleasant things are being said about the Czar of Russia because he gave a large slice of his fortune to starving subjects. But who gave the fortune to the Czar, and why are the affairs of his country in such a deplorable condition?

JAY GOULD boasts that he never took a salary from any corporation with which he was connected. To amass such a fortune without drawing pay, suggests that none of the corporations had a cash register or a "look out." There must have been some very tall "knocking down" done.

Ask a girl of 14 who a young man is you see on the street, and she will say, "That is Miss." A girl of that age always classifies a young man in her mind as some other girl's fellow. She may not know his name, or anything else about him, but she knows whose fellow he is all right enough.

THERE are two classes to be feared, one the dangerously bad man whose life tends to degenerate and deteriorate; the other the dangerously good man whose personal life may be blameless, but who through fear of contamination withdraws from society, hermit-like, and gives no thought or effort in the direction of improving his fellows.

LARGELY by the recommendation and earnest efforts of Dr. Baruch, the poor of New York are now offered a chance to get a good bath at any season. Commendable charity organization has provided bathing houses in which men and women can for only five cents obtain soap, towel, warm rain-bath (shower), and a cup of coffee after it. If they can but appreciate it, that's the greatest single blessing ever provided for persons of small means.

THE grip is epidemic once more. This unseasonable weather, with the thermometer flitting with 45 and 65 degrees in the same day, is doubtless responsible for the reappearance of the troublesome and in some cases dangerous malady. The popular cry, "Oh, for a week of good hard, cold weather?" comes from the rebellion against a summer temperature in winter accustomed to these mild winters, for we already have the third without the interruption of a real old-fashioned cold season; and there may be a dozen of them still ahead of us.

THE recent decision of the Supreme Court in Michigan in respect to the grounds on which a will can be properly contested ought to aid the New York courts materially in determining a knotty case which has come before them. The will in the case is contested on the ground that the testator was in the habit of making execrable puns, especially on the names of friends and acquaintances. Under the spirit of the Michigan decision this habit is not conclusive proof that the capacity to make a will is wanting, and we believe the New York courts will so hold. The relatives of a man so afflicted ought to be contented with the knowledge that he has abandoned it, and let his will stand.

SELDOM do we stop to think, on taking a book from a public library, who might have handled the book last. Books are loaned out, and go from family to family, no attention being paid to the fact that they may have been handled by a patient having a contagious disease. The British Medical Journal mentions a case where a physician recognized in the house of a patient suffering from scarlet fever a book which he had noticed a few days before in the room of a patient suffering with the same disease. On inquiring, he learned that a few days after borrowing the book the symptoms of the second case appeared. The paper used for covering library books soon becomes roughened, and undoubtedly furnishes the means of transmitting infectious diseases. Libraries should be notified, either by the boards of health or by attending physicians, of cases of infectious diseases.

THE challenge issued by George A. Fuller, the Chicago contractor, has excited considerable discussion among real estate men and others. Mr. Fuller offered to wager \$100,000 that he could start a fire in the top story of some downtown fire-proof building; that he could let the fire burn for half an hour and could then extinguish it without the aid of the fire department and without serious injury to the building. The wager has not found a taker for obvious reasons. It is too large a sum of money to be covered on such a proposition in the first place, and, in the second place, the experiment would be of a foolhardy nature, and would not be permitted by the authorities. The other proposition made by Mr. Fuller there seems to be less objection. He announces his intention of constructing a fire-proof building for experimental purposes out on the prairie, or in some isolated spot. If he does

this he will be giving an exhibition of great popular interest, and will also create an opportunity to disprove the widespread impression that fire-proof buildings are not all that is claimed for them.

It is a very just observation that one reason and perhaps the greatest reason, it might perhaps be added, why there are so many stories of ghostly adventure afloat is because folk do not like to be outdone by their neighbors. When one is attracting attention by the relation of some sort of an uncommon and apparently supernatural adventure, it is the natural instinct of mankind and even of womankind to cap the tale with one still more remarkable if possible. Under such circumstances—and such circumstances are very common—the most ordinary mystery assumes proportions which are startling, while a shade of mystery is given to things which are easily capable of the most simple and straightforward explanation when once they are correctly stated. The supernatural is after all largely the result of human vanity as it is the obvious consequence of human credulity.

THE wheat crop of Canada the past year is estimated at 60,000,000 bushels, or one-tenth that of the United States. Manitoba is credited with 23,000,000 and the farther west with enough to leave one-half of the production for the eastern portion of the country. The total was at first estimated at only 48,000,000 bushels, but the thrashing returns were such an agreeable disappointment that 25 per cent. was added to the original figures. The total is a large one, but is far from measuring the possibilities of Canada as a wheat producer in case the world should find itself in danger of running short in the supply from other sections. So long as plenty can be looked for in ordinary good seasons elsewhere, the severe climate in the western part of the Dominion may prevent much extension of wheat culture there. Adding together the big and the little, the wheat production of the northern half of this continent is found to be fully one-third that of the whole globe, a pretty large proportion, and especially when it is remembered that it is only a few years since North America began to rise towards that important position of feeding one-third the wheat-eaters of the world. Plenty of people are now alive in whose day the United States barely raised enough wheat for home consumption by the relatively small population of their childhood. Now the United States uses up close to 1,000,000 bushels per day and has exported to Europe at nearly that rate during several weeks since our last crop was gathered in.

THE proposition to unite the great lakes with the seaboard by a ship canal has been agitated many years. It is a subject which has drawn to its discussions those who have given much attention to improve our methods of internal transportation. Since DeWitt Clinton gave us the Erie Canal engineers have pleaded for an opportunity to enlarge it so that ocean vessels could navigate it, and thus be able to reach the ports on our Western waterways. One plan to accomplish this is to dredge the upper Hudson so that vessels carrying twenty-one feet of water can reach Albany. The Erie Canal would have to be widened as well as deepened to admit the passage of ocean craft to Lake Erie. The Detroit River would have to be deepened, and changes made at other shallow points. A second plan is to construct a canal along the Niagara River from Buffalo to Lake Ontario, and continue on to Oswego. From here the Oswego Canal would be enlarged so that vessels could pass through to Oneida Lake, thence on to Rome, where the Mohawk River could be utilized, most of the distance to Troy. To make the proposed changes would involve the expenditure of many millions, and Uncle Sam is expected to foot the bill. Congress has never encouraged the ship canal business, and without its aid it would be impossible to enlist individual capital. Besides, the influence of the railroads, which is potential in Congress and out, would be arrayed against the measure. Its establishment would make serious inroads on the roads between the Atlantic seaboard and the West, as Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, and other points could receive freight direct from Europe without patronizing the railroads. This would diminish earnings and cheapen railroad property—something that the stockholders and officers of corporations would fight to the bitter end.

Judge Waxen's Political Provocals. The Declaration of Independents has got a wider foundation than all the throats of Urup put together. Public schools furnish the best fatening for the American Eagle. Some men would rather be President for five years before they die than be the Lord Almighty for eternity afterwards.

No wonder some of our statesmen air stich pore material when you come to think what wages they get. Patriotism won't grow in cities like it will in the country. Whimpering that marmalade kind of men ain't hankering to vote.

It's a good sign for the country when boys differs with their daddies in politics.

Newspaper editors air the real kings of politicians.

Thars a mity comfortin' sort of a shine to a pocketful of silver money. A Vice President is mostly fer meetin' emergencies.

Expelling Devils. According to Colonel Rockhill, the devils are driven out of the towns in Corea on New Year's Eve by firing off guns and crackers.

THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS BY FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Cold-Hicks Mixed-Lie Down Together-An Unfortunate Accident-Did He Get It, Etc., Etc.

COLD.

As clear as a blue-white diamond

Was the chilly winter air,

And the stars all coldly glittered

Through the branches giant and bare.

The turkey was snugly gathered

In a ball on the topmost limb,

The moon shone down on the bull-dog,

Who longed and barked with vim.

And the poet thought, in his bed-room,

Of the melody of the spheres,

As he shivered and drew his ulster

Around his musical ears.

HICKS MIXED.

Mrs. Hicks (reading aloud)—As the curtain went down on the last act a thrill

ran through the audience—

Hicks—Who is A. Thrill, and where were the detectives?

LIE DOWN TOGETHER.

Wool—What do you do when the lion gets his back up?

Animal Tamer—I am him with a club.

Wool—And then, I suppose, the lion and the lion lie down together?

AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Sittup (angrily)—What excuse have you for being out so late?

Husband—Excuse (hic)—why, I had a tip-top one when I left the club, but I must have lost it when I fell down.

DID HE GET IT?

Waiter (to departing guest)—Sir, do you know you remind me strongly of the Spaniards at the capture of Granada?

Guest—How's that?

Waiter—You gave no quarter.—(Brooklyn Life.)

A PARADOX.

If white be "all the colors combined,"

And black their "absence" be,

Then aren't the whites the colored folks,

The blacks from color free?

—(Century.)

NOT A CLOTHING STORE.

Old Gentleman (in stationery store)—How do you sell socks?

New Boy (politely)—We do not sell clothing, sir.—(Comic.)

SHE WAS FORGIVEN.

Young Husband—Why, dear, this pudding is burnt black. How did that happen?

Young Wife—I'm sure. I don't know. I looked at it just before you came home and it was all right.

"But I've been home two hours."

"Dear me! I thought it was only a few minutes."—(Puck.)

BECAME SO AFTER HEARING HIM.

Gentleman (in the cars)—This is a very pretty village.

Lecturer (in next seat)—It is, indeed.

G.—Very intelligent people, too.

L.—Yes, they are.—(New York Press.)

A NATURAL TOLERANCE.

Stranger (in low tone)—My friend, I'm looking for a place where I can back the

Resident—I don't know, sir, I'm the Mayor.—(New York Herald.)

THE TIME TO LAND HIM.

"I wonder if she is attached to me?"

He said, "for is her kindness just a whim?"

And she perceived he was all at sea.

Quite drolly landed him. —(New York Press.)

A CONTINUING SHOW DEALER.

Irish Customer—Those shoes I bought for my boy last week are worn out already, and I found a thick piece of paste-board in the soles. What have you to say to that?

Dealer—My dear sir, the pasteboard is put in to keep the foot from touching the ground when the leather wears out. You wouldn't want your little boy to catch cold and die of consumption, would you?—(Good News.)

NOT THAT HE COULD CLEAN LESS.

Johnny—Ma, may I take the baby carriage, I want to play with it for a little while?

Mother—Well, Johnny, I think you might ask to take baby too; you know that the new nurse has not arrived yet. I am afraid you don't love your little brother very much, Johnny.

A GOOD LOOKING LASS.

"I must pause and reflect," she said in response to the gentleman's marriage proposal.

"Ah, my dear Miss Marie," he said with beautiful courtesy, "one so bright as you does not need to pause in order to reflect."

"No got her, of course."—(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

VERY SMALL.

Dumpey—Robson's wife is very small, isn't she?

Polyjuicy—Yes; you would hardly believe it, but I have heard it said that she goes through his pockets every night.

CONSISTENCY.

He began his speech with "There's no use talking."

While a look austere he wore,

And then, up and down the platform walking.

He talked two hours and more.

—(New York Press.)

INFANT EGOTRICITY.

She sang a lengthy lullaby

With many a trill and shake;

The baby went to sleep, perhaps,

But the neighbors stayed awake.

HE UNDERSTOOD WOMEN.

It was during a domestic misunderstanding,—"If you had some women to deal with," she said.

"But I do not want any other woman to deal with," he said. "If I could have a million other women for the asking I wouldn't have them. I want you only."

The quarrel stopped right then and there.

A WESTERN ELOPEMENT.

"As I was saying, the rival overtook them and then the knot was tied."

"And he did nothing to prevent it?"

"Certainly not; he arranged it himself—under the right ear."

THE MATTER WITH HIM.

Flylight—What is there about me you object to?

Jessie—Your presence.

Flylight—Do you think me too tall?

Jessie—No, too short.

MUCH TOO LONG.

Dimling—The duel has had its hour.

Tatting—That is too long.

Dimling—What do you mean?

Tatting—A duel requires only two seconds.—(Judge.)

HER JOKE.

He (looking up from his paper)—The largest barometer ever made is in Paris.

It is forty-one feet five inches high.

She—Gracious! I wouldn't like to be under that barometer when it falls.

What a Man Can Live On.

The French infantry soldier, in time of peace, is given the following rations weekly: Fifteen pounds of bread, three and one-third pounds of meat, two and one-half pounds of barley, ten and one-half pounds of rice, and one pound of butter.

Seven pounds of black bread, seven pounds of meat, seven and seven-tenths pounds of beer, one hundred and twenty-two ounces of sugar, and one-half ounce of salt.

Twenty-eight grains of borax, the same amount of pepper, and twenty grains of cayenne. This is just about three pounds of food a day.

The Russian soldier, in time of peace, is given the following weekly rations: Seven pounds of black bread, seven pounds of meat, seven and seven-tenths pounds of beer, one hundred and twenty-two ounces of sugar, and one-half ounce of salt.

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Professor Sir Lyon Playfair, another great authority, gives the following as all that is necessary for a healthy man to eat in a week: Three pounds of meat with one pound of fat, two ordinary five-cent loaves of bread, one ounce of salt and five pints of milk; or, for the meat, five or six pounds of mutton may be substituted. This sounds like starvation diet, but Sir Lyon Playfair generally knows what he's talking about.

A consensus of authorities states that a man can live on the following amounts of various foods, if he wishes to confine himself to one alone, which, of course, is a practicable impossibility; the amounts given being those required for one day:

Cheese, 1.156 pounds; potatoes, 5.068 pounds; oatmeal, 1.281 pounds; bread, 2.346 pounds; lean beef, 3.532 pounds; milk, 8.021 pounds; cabbage, 12.02 pounds; sugar, 1.305 pounds; Bass' bottled ale, 9 bottles; Guinness' stout, 67 bottles.—(New York Journal.)

Greater Than Niagara.

The latest visitor to the Grand Falls of Labrador is all that the grandeur of which he saw. Henry H. Bryant, of Philadelphia, and Professor Kenaston of Washington, started from New York last June to reach these falls, the existence of which at the time was little more than traditional. It was not until three months afterward that their eyes were glorified by a sight of the great falls. Mr. Bryant describes the falls as truly magnificent. The roar makes conversation almost impossible, and they are more than twice as high as Niagara. Anoroid measurements were made, carefully checked by other measurements, above the falls. The river makes down for 188 feet at an angle of thirty degrees over its rocky bed. The abrupt descent of the water is 316 feet, and the river here is from 150 to 200 feet wide. The volume of water that comes is very striking and can be seen at a great distance. The banks are extremely rugged. Photographs were taken. The return journey to the coast was made in seven days, while it had taken one month to reach the falls.—(St. Louis Republic.)

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

The Hindoos believe in seven mansions of all created spirits, the north being the lowest of these, while the seventh and highest is the seat of Brahma. The Moslem pilgrims at last consummated when seven circuits have been made round the sacred stone of Mecca. The astronomers tell us of seven greater planets, the alchemists dealt with seven metals, and we all of us recognize seven days in each week.—(Chicago Times.)

THE NEW HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

Prince George, the new heir presumptive, is quite a different sort of a man from his late brother Clarence.

In spite of his royal blood he has a most democratic spirit and is very popular with the English. He possesses another strong claim to favor in the sea-circled island from the fact that he is an excellent sailor—a merit of high value in the eyes of the greatest maritime nation in the world. He shares in the fondness of the upper strata in British society for sports and is particularly fond of horses and horse racing. He never shared in his brother's infatuation for high collars, although he was what is known as a good dresser and is said to possess as many suits of clothing as his distinguished father. Sometimes his neckwear is rich and radiant, after the prevailing fashion, perhaps due to the influence of the turf, but he is much fonder of his naval uniform, and the London shop windows are filled with full-length portraits of him in this dress, taken in all sorts of attitudes. He is acquainted with a good many Americans, whom he

has met in London, and while not "fast" in the larger sense of the word, he is a very lively young man, who finds a great deal of amusement in hunting the elephant in the big cities and in the most exclusive country resorts.

He has been in the British navy since 1879, passing through all the various grades up to his present rank, that of lieutenant. In 1881 and 1882, with his brother, he made a trip around the world as an officer of the Bacchante.

The prince's full name is George Frederick Ernest Albert, and he was born at Windsor Castle, July 7, 1865. In personal appearance he very much resembles his father at his age.

DOCTOR GRAVES.

Herewith is given a good likeness of Dr. Thomas Thatcher Graves, convicted at Denver, Col., of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. The details of this celebrated case are known to every reader of the newspaper.

Graves was born in Connecticut in January, 1841.

He began to practice medicine at Providence, R. I., in 1867.

In 1869 he became medical adviser to Mrs. J. B. Barnaby, wife of one of the richest men of that city.

By degrees he attained great influence over the unfortunate woman. After the death of Mr. Barnaby, the same year, who left his widow with inadequate provision, Graves persuaded her to employ a lawyer named Ballou, who was his intimate friend, to contest the will, which was broken.

In December, 1880, Mrs. Barnaby made a will leaving a large fortune to Graves. Only Graves, Ballou and the lady knew of this arrangement, which Mrs. Barnaby, it is said, subsequently determined to change. The executors of the estate paid \$80,000 to Graves, as agent to Mrs. Barnaby, in March, 1891. At the end of the same month the package was mailed, by some person, at Boston, addressed to Mrs. Barnaby, Denver. It contained a bottle of whisky, of which she drank on April 13. She died a few days afterward. Graves has been convicted of poisoning her, by sending her the drugged whisky which she unhappily drank.

DEATH IN A COAL MINE.

Two's a Frightful Scene of Sorrow, Mutation and Death.

Rich was the harvest death reaped in Krebs, the small straggling mining town near the line of the Missouri Pacific Railroad in the Choctaw reservation, Indian Territory. Not since the fearful catastrophe in Mammoth, Pa., when 107 human beings were killed, many mangled into pulp and all buried or charred beyond facial identification, has such another mining disaster visited the United States, as that which turned shaft No. 11 of the Osage Coal Mining Company into a ghastly cemetery and spread sorrow and gloom over neighboring mining settlements. There was no feature wanting that could add to the horror of the disaster. Death came with a suddenness only equalled in its frightful mode of execution. A moment before its visitation 335 miners were quitting their work in the various chambers and were greeting one another in the main passageways on their way to the shaft to be carried to the surface. In hundreds of homes, scattered on the plain and constituting the town of Krebs, wives and daughters were actively engaged in preparing the evening meal. In the mine and outside disaster and death were as little thought of as though they were not associated with the miner's career. The puff of an exhausting steam, the click of the heavy machinery, the whirl of the swift-revolving fan announced that everything was running as usual. In the chambers rang the laugh of the miner; outside, in the humble cottages, breathed the spirit of content-

STORY OF A LIGHTHOUSE.

A solid structure which might be called the Ward of Top Nations.

This is a picture of a lighthouse that has a noteworthy history. It stands on the extreme northwest corner of Africa and its name is Cape Spartel lighthouse. It is a fine and solid piece of stone-work, says the New York Sun, and its top is reached by a winding iron staircase.

The government of Morocco thought it was very hardly treated when it was compelled to build this lighthouse. The other governments requested Morocco to build the lighthouse as an aid to navigators, but Morocco bluntly refused. Then diplomatic pressure was brought to bear, and with the united voice of the commercial nations demanding that he adorn Cape Spartel with a lighthouse, the Sultan consented after considerable grumbling. The contract was given to a French firm and a French engineer superintended the building enterprise.

This lighthouse is noteworthy also for the remarkable manner in which it is supported. Ten governments contribute a fixed sum annually to keep its light burning. The agreement with Morocco was that if the Sultan would build the lighthouse the

other nations would attend to its maintenance. Ten of them therefore contribute annually \$300 apiece, and this money pays for the services of the lighthouse-keeper and his assistants, and the oil and other material needed. The foreign diplomatic agents at Tangier form the board of lighthouse supervisors and the Moroccan government has nothing to do with the management.

The lighthouse has a very beautiful situation. It fronts the Atlantic Ocean and the cliff upon which it stands falls 500 feet almost perpendicularly to the water's edge. It is the favorite picnic ground of the European residents of Tangier. Almost every day there are excursions to Cape Spartel, which is about eight miles from the city. The view around is strikingly beautiful. From this elevation visitors look far out upon the ocean, while they can see many miles up the Spanish coast and the entire length of the Strait of Gibraltar, whose beauty is probably not equaled by any other similar body of water. Cape Trafalgar is plainly in sight to the north. It was here that the great naval battle was fought Oct. 22, 1805, when Nelson defeated the French-Spanish fleet. Looking up the Strait of Gibraltar, visitors to the lighthouse can see the white houses of Tarifa, with its great fortress projecting into the sea. This also is an historic spot, for it was here that, early in the eighth century, a large body of the Arabian conquerors of Spain first landed upon European soil.

Then Gibraltar itself in all its glory is in plain view, and the ships of all nations are seen passing to and fro through this strait. In its origin, in the method of its support, in the magnificent view which it commands, and in its importance to the world of commerce, Cape Spartel lighthouse is certainly one of the most notable works of the kind.

A Promising Product.

The manufacture of a new disinfectant and deodorant called Sauridin, has been commenced at Saurid, England. It is a residual product of an uncommon kind of black stone, which is composed of animal and vegetable remains, is remarkably light, and yields a large proportion of a heavy volatile oil. The oil is extracted by distillation, and the residual product is reduced to grains of different sizes, varying from a fine powder to the size of a pea. The powder is claimed to have an instantaneous effect upon obnoxious matter, while also being tasteless and colorless and harmless to all animal life. In the granulated form the substance acts powerfully for filtering and sweetening water. The oil, mixed with other substances, is used as a manure, which combines the qualities of a fertilizer and a powerful insecticide.

A Man Saved by a Sea Bird.

A vessel was plowing through the waters of the South Atlantic when a cry of "Man overboard!" was heard. The man at the wheel brought the ship up in the wind and boats were lowered; but by the time this was accomplished the sailor was a quarter of a mile astern.

He kept up, however, and as the boat approached a big albatross was seen to dart at him, and the next moment to struggle; then away went the sailor, flapping violently, towing the sailor along the surface.

The men had to pull hard to gain upon it, and then it was found that the sailor was uninjured and perhaps had been saved by the bird.

He was almost exhausted when the albatross flew over him in evident curiosity; as it passed he seized its feet. The bird, in its fear and terror, was strong enough to tow him along the surface at a rapid rate.—Boston Globe.

A Medical Yarn.

One is almost tempted to think that the medical journals are not above telling yarns when we read in one of them of a woman, seventy years old, who though quite well in other ways, has been for twenty-one years shedding her bones, that she had got rid of 600 pieces, mostly whole bones, by a simple, painless and harmless process of extrusion, leaving numerous small scars.—Foot's Health Monthly.

Let the business man talk every day of hard times, and money will go and get tight. It cannot stand everything.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE CAGE BLOWN FROM THE SHAFT.

Through the passage and whirling up the shaft dashed the car through the roof of the breaker 100 feet overhead; a sheet of flame that withered, charred, burned, killed, and, shooting out into the air for over 100 feet, proclaimed its dreadful mission accomplished, and then inside hundreds of groans and cries rang out in the after silence and skeleton death hovered over his ghastly feast.

WORSE THAN BALMACEIDA.

President Diaz of Mexico an Absolute Despot.

The Garza rebellion along the Rio Grande calls attention to the present ruler of Mexico, President Diaz, and if the views of an English resident of that country are true he is one of the greatest robbers and tyrants that ever controlled the tempestuous republic. He is another Balmaceda. No man can oppose him and keep his life. The cultured class in Mexico, says the Englishman, hate to see in the

Presidential chair a mere robber, such as Diaz. The liberty-loving students are also bitterly opposed to his iron despotism. The press never reports a speech of any member of Congress who has the courage to say a word against the existing state of things. An election in Mexico is a farce. These and every act of the citizens are under martial law. The country is to-day ruled by a military despotism. When Diaz gained the Presidency he saw that the government he has since established was the only one that could accomplish anything. Ordinary courts could do but little. To-day matters are not the same, yet he continues the

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

The inventor of the porous plaster has just died in New York City at an advanced age, respected by all who knew him. He was a good man, and he adhered to life remarkably well.

The people of Alabama have been so busy shooting and hanging members of the Sims family of late that the newspapers of Birmingham and Chattanooga have had no space for editorials on the advance of the new South in literary and intellectual culture.

Dr. BORDER proposes to transfuse the blood of indigent negroes into unacquainted white persons going to tropical regions where yellow fever is prevalent—as a means of protection of the whites against this disease. The doctors may propose many queer things but fortunately the people can dispense with them.

ONE of the most plausible explanations of the attempt, so called, on the life of Millionaire Sage is given by Truth of New York. "The man went in," Truth says, "to borrow seventy-five cents of Sage. Sage gave him a dollar. The man was hunting in his pocket for a quarter when Sage said to him, 'Never mind the change.' And this astonished the man that he dropped the bomb."

MR. JOHN MAYALL JR., one of England's best authorities on science as studied by the microscope, recently died in his 49th year, from the results of exposing himself to a heavy storm without the means of protection which less robust men would avail themselves of. The misfortune of being too hearty is the propensity to take risks which sometimes prove fatal, and though in this matter one can never profit by his own experience, others might.

The experiment of opening for the poor in the out of the way districts of the town an exhibition of really fine pictures has been tried in London with a degree of success concerning which there has been some difference of opinion, and in the Parliament street exhibition we have now an opportunity of seeing how the thing will work in Boston. It is to be supposed that the poorer people in America are, if anything, more quick of comprehension than the corresponding class abroad, and it will be exceedingly interesting to watch the results of this experiment.

CRANKS seem to have sprung up in every direction, and no one can blame the millionaires for roosting high. In course of time it will be as difficult to learn a capitalist's real city address, until one has declared his intentions and been searched for weapons, as it is now to discover a new planet. Visitors will have to prove that they are not cranks, although the presumption really ought to be the other way. And if many cranks like that one who came to New York recently armed to the teeth, and determined to have sixty millions of gold, assail the wealthy, they may retire from cities altogether.

SOUTH AFRICA is taking steps to prohibit Chinese immigration. The prejudice against Chinamen is almost world-wide. There may be a few South American countries where they are still admissible, but even these countries will soon be shut against them. China herself treats strangers in an inhospitable way. The gates of her cities are barred against them. The few ports where citizens of civilized countries reside for purposes of trade have their foreign quarters established quite distinct from the native district, and the appearance of a stranger therein is sufficient to set the rabble upon him, or to subject him to insult and injury. Whether at home or abroad, the Chinaman is undesirable company.

In every class of society you will find toddlers—men who will resort to flattery and dissimulation to carry their points. They will stoop to conquer, they will crook their "pregnant knees where thrift may follow fawning." It is a common observation and remark that many men who have no visible occupations, or business engagement, yet seem to get in favor and encouragement by getting in the graces of men of means and generous impulses. They will impose upon their best friends, and gain a subsistence which they are loath to earn or deserve. They have no honesty in their principles, no sincerity in their hearts. Such men are a bane to society, and waste their lives in uselessness, and give no attention to the culture or improvement of their minds, but hang on to whatever they can get hold of to keep them up and going.

The Swiss people have learned the great lesson that the world is governed too much. The population of Switzerland is about 1,800,000. Our Legislature enacts something like 500 laws every two years, or an average of 250 new enactments or amendments of old enactments every year. Unquestionably we could get along better with a good deal less of this sort of work. It might not suit a new State to go to the extreme of Switzerland in the matter of law-making, but all will agree that there is such a thing as cumbering the statute-books with too many laws. Under the new Constitution of Switzerland all laws are submitted to the referendum, that is, to the people at large, for approval. The re-

ports show that twenty-seven such laws have been submitted since 1874, twelve of which were accepted and fifteen rejected. This shows that representative bodies only imperfectly represent.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Enquirer has a good deal more imagination than soul or regard for the truth. His account of the recent fire at the Pontiac, Mich., Asylum, given upon meager information which reads a good deal as though acquired at long range, is harrowing and sensational to the extreme. He had 500 women shivering in the cold while the asylum building went to ruins. Amid the hissing of the flames demon-like yells added hideousness to awful pandemonium. Many of the inmates were dragged from their beds just in time to escape a most horrible death. Several hundred demoniacal men penned up in their cells heard the roaring flames and fairly raved. There is said to have been a number badly injured, and the loss is fixed at \$500,000. Comparison of this lurid and exaggerated account with the truth shows the creative powers of some young man's mind; but the worst feature is the anxiety and dread created by such a report when read by those who had friends and relatives in the institution. Such newspaper work is worse than useless, for it is devoid of facts and altogether brutal.

This art of not hearing should be learned by all—there are so many things which it is painful to hear, very many of which, if heard, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness. If a man falls into a violent passion and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears and hear no more. If in a quiet voyage of life we find ourselves caught in a domestic whirlwind of scolding, we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sails, and making all tight, scud before the gale. If a hot, restless man begins to inflame our feelings, we should consider what mischief the fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, where our temper is kept, and instantly close the door. If all the petty things said of a man by heedless or ill-natured idlers were brought home to him, he would become a mere walking pin-cushion, stuck full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy when among good men, we should open our eyes—when among bad men, shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbors say about our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress, or our affairs.

If it seem feasible and proper to some minds that a tax on old bachelors should be imposed, why should it not be as just and practicable to impose a similar burden upon firts and coquettes of the other sex? The woman who plays upon a man's love-inspired hopes and tears is surely as blameworthy as those of the other sex, who prefer to enjoy life by themselves. For the honor of the sex we believe that the coquettes are, so far in the minority that such a tax would not very greatly enhance the public revenue, yet we know that they do exist. They always have and probably always will, as long as human nature is as it is. It may be said that there are male firts as well, and the dictum is not denied in these columns. For the man who heartlessly flirts, the lightest penalty that should be imposed is to confront him with one of his match in the feminine gender and let them fight it out together. The result of the Kilkenny cat case happens to be repeated: the mourners will very likely be few and easily consoled. Looking at the matter broadly, if it be right to tax members of one sex for any deliberate social delinquency, it is equally right to tax similar sinners in the other. Women are now so rapidly coming to the front in the art of making a living that the old-time excuse of their being helpless and dependent is growing less and less applicable. But the evil day is not yet here. We have only heard the first mutterings of a storm which is yet a good way off. Yet, though the guilty ones may still breathe freely, we hope the warning will not go entirely unheeded. Old bachelors and coquettes, however, will doubtless continue to flourish, and matrimony will be sought or avoided in the same old way. But the notes of dissatisfaction already heard may be only the faint indication of a direful and deep-seated purpose. Therefore, we repeat, let those who offend obtusely shut their eyes and gradually relax their long-stiffened necks. A day of reckoning might happen to come along yet.

In Colonial Times. A curious postscript was once added to a letter by General Israel Putnam. A spy named Palmer, sent by Sir Henry Clinton, the British commander, had been detected furtively collecting information of the force and condition of the post at Peekskill, and had undergone a military trial. A vessel of war came up the Hudson in all haste and landed a flag of truce at Verplanck's Point, by which a message was transmitted to Putnam from Clinton, claiming the said Palmer as a lieutenant in the British service. Putnam replied: "HEAD-QUARTERS, 17th August, 1777. Edward Palmer, an officer in the enemy's service, was taken as a spy lurking within our lines; he has been tried as a spy, and shall be executed as a spy; and the flag is ordered to depart immediately. ISRAEL PUTNAM, P. S. —He has accordingly been executed."

Where Horses Were Cheap. During two months in the city and vicinity of Voronezh more than five thousand horses were killed for their hides because their owners had no food for them. The slaughtering of good horses has continued at even a larger rate since that time.

IN FASHION'S GLASS.

WHAT TO WEAR AND HOW TO WEAR IT.

Don't Depend Too Much on the Dressmaker—A Handsome Gown, Becoming Wrap, and Stylish Hat, Are Often Originated by the Wearer.

Our Fashion Letter.

HERE is no more dangerous fallacy than the prevalent one that all a woman has to do, in order to be well dressed, is to let her choice of a fashionable dressmaker, and give her full power to act in the premises, as the ladies say. One might just as well expect to regain health by merely calling in any popular physician, and say, "My doctor, write, true, he might effect a cure, and so the fashionable dressmaker might occasionally turn out a gown which would suit your style exactly, but in neither case will it do for you calmly to sit down and fold your hands. You must co-operate; you must burden your mind with details; you must study out questions which your dressmaker, in the natural rush and hurry burly of the commercial side of her business, has not sufficient time to solve for you. The young dude, who puts his whole mind on his heels, accomplishes a result any way. And what is left without results? A handsome gown, becoming wrap and stylish hat are all results of somebody's hard work, and pretty generally the hardest falls upon her who wears them. You can't ungravel a woolen stocking and knit a silk purse out of the vanity, and even admitting that your dressmaker should send you home a handsome party dress, your dressmaker can never get into it for you not wear it for you. What I want to prove is that this matter of dress is largely personal, and without the personal contribution it can never be made entirely effective. My initial illustration presents rather

such common-sense women, as we know, who make their own clothes. A handsome long wrap is both a luxury and a necessity at this season of the year, and the one which I present in my third illustration is an extremely elegant garment. It is made up in gray ribbed velvet and consists of the two parts composing the sleeves and of a pointed plastron; front and back, embroidered with steel and brass. At the collar this cloak has a garniture of gray feathers which extends down the fronts. The portion which makes up the sleeves is much gathered at the shoulders and makes a large hollow pleat at the back. This being the season for dances and evening entertainments, it is a very appropriate illustration—a very charming little pelerie in silk muslin, folded over in the direction of the width, so that the muslin will be double. The ruche is also made up double and gathered. The pelerie is pleated several times at the top, diminishing to suit the size of the cut-out. In front, lengthwise, the pelerie falls in jabot style. This pretty garment may also be made up in tulle, velvet, or any of the other light materials. For the small dances now so popular, there are some new materials which are extremely delicate in color, and soft and pliable and well adapted to successful draping—a sort of crepe gauze, running in all the delicate tints of the season, evening wear, to wit, pale pink, pale blue, cream, etc. They must be made up on silk foundations, and are in all respects most beautiful. The small, well-broidered tailors are much affected for ball dresses. Silver embroidery on silk muslin produces an exquisite effect, with which there should be a high flaring collar of silver embroidery, thoroughly fastened at the back and shoulders. The embroidery in flange has long legs. A fur will naturally hold its place as a garniture till the season closes. You see it everywhere and sometimes where you don't expect to see it, as for in-

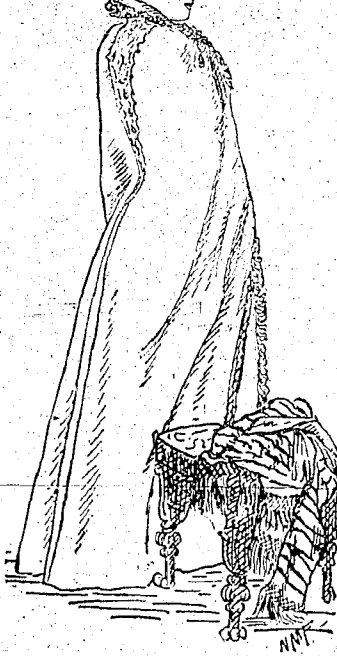


FIGURED SILK TESSERELLE.

A unique reception dress. The jacket bodice has a front and back of crepe de chine, with a transversal arrangement of velvet ribbon cutting the "best diagonally." The lower sleeve is also of crepe de chine, with ribbon band and lace. The gown may be made up in plain silk for the bodice and figured for the skirt, the ribbon being of the same shade as the dark figure in the skirt.

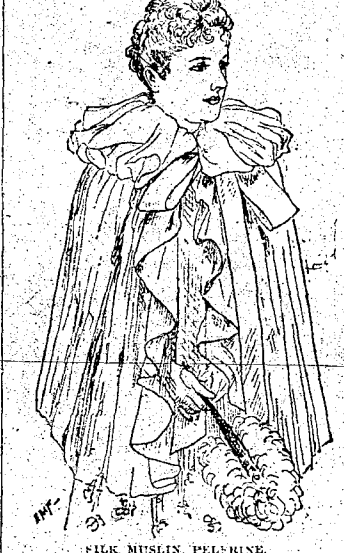
A refined and elegant dress is appreciated by every woman, and I think it would be difficult to design a garment of that class more likely to please than the one pictured in my second illustration. It is made up in a surah with Pompadour figures, but I should add that it may be made up equally well in crepe or other soft and clinging material. It should be cut princess, and have a Watteau pleat, made up of the very full back. It has hooks part of the way down the front, and is sewed with the rest. The fronts have one go. In order to prevent the train from rolling up, you must make the side breadths longer than usual, and cut them on the bias. The Watteau pleat is gathered and fastened under the collar to the adjusted back. The train down the back, double-pointed on each side, is surmounted with small lace ruche and set off with a tulle berth. The tulle fronts are seulptured and draped as indicated. Gallon cinchure with long ends hangs down in front. Bouffant sleeves trimmed with wide lace cuffs.

The Watteau pleat remains in high favor and is applicable with equal grace to many different kinds of costumes. It may either be made to take its rise at the cut-out, from a yoke or from the waist. In the last named case it is well to make one large hollow-pleat in the middle with two simple pleats on each



LONG WRAP IN GRAY CLOTH.

side, an arrangement which produces a superb square train, and, speaking of trains, just you try to get a dress without a train nowadays, and see if it's possible. You will find it isn't. The more second-class and the cheaper the dressmaker, the surer she is to prove herself "just right" by giving you a train. Oh, husbands and fathers, sweethearts and brothers, be easy on us. Once more hear the sad, and truth. We are not to be blamed for our high collars, our small waists, our long train. It is the inexorable dressmaker who drives us to folly. We may direct her as strictly as we will—the dress comes home out to suit her fancy, not ours. And what are we to do? We can't, as husbands and fathers peremptorily direct, send it back. For one reason, we need to wear; for another, it just so much money. Wear it we must, pinching our waist, cutting our throat, sweeping the streets, and worse still, bearing the sarcasm of all our male relations and the cruelties of



SILK MUSLIN PELERINE.

He Knows His Dad. Schoolmaster—"Tommy, supposing that your father had three barrels of wine in his cellar, each barrel containing fifty-two gallons, and he drank one gallon a week, how long would they last?" Tommy—"About a month, sir."

He Thought Ahead. Little Jake was involved in the difficulties of learning to dress himself and regarded the buttons which had to be fastened behind his back as so many devices to torment small boys. One morning he was informed of the arrival of a baby sister, and later in the day was allowed to steal into his mother's chamber to look at the baby as she lay asleep.

Jake regarded the small creature with much interest, and the nurse, wishing to know what his thoughts were, asked him softly: "Well, how do you like her? Isn't she darling?"

"I don't think she looks much good," answered Jake with much will she be big enough to fasten my back buttons?"

Papa Ate It All. Coming home to dinner and learning that his wife was out making calls, the head of the household notified the servant that he would have his dinner at once and alone, presuming that his small boy, aged 4, would dine with his mother. The small boy had a different plan, and, acting on it, climbed up into his high chair and waited to be served. The father, supposing that the young man was simply keeping him company, gave him nothing to eat. With a puzzled expression on his face, the boy saw the meal disappear—soup, meat, and vegetables—his own plate all the while empty. As the servant brought in the dessert, the boy's anxiety greatly increased, although he said nothing. But when the last morsel of cherry tart had gone out of sight, the little chap broke down completely. Throwing himself back in his chair, he cried out to the servant:

"Oh, Mary, Mary, papa has eaten the whole business!"—New York Times.

Pleasure in Giving. The three Carey sisters were objects of envy in the school. Each of them had a somewhat large allowance of money, which was intended to cover her personal expenses. It was the first year in which the allowance had been made, and at the close each of the girls found herself with a little sum in hand.

"We can do what we please with it," exclaimed Mary. "She ran for her hat, and hurrying to the candy shop, laid in a dainty supply of confections with which she treated all the girls in school."

Jane said nothing, but she spent no money in candy. A day or two later a quaint old Japanese bronze appeared on her desk.

"What are you going to do with your spare money?" she asked of Sophy, the youngest of the sisters. Sophy grew red, but did not answer. "May I lend?"

"Sophy has an ambition to do good in the world," she said. "She intends to spend her money for a half-dozen instructive books, which she is going to lend to the poor boys in the alley."

"I could make them good men by it," said Sophy, earnestly. "She bought the books, gave them to the boys, and went to their homes several times to explain and talk to them about the stories and pictures. One day, when the sisters were together, Jane asked:

"What became of the books, Sophy?" Sophy shook her head. "The boys tired of them in a week, and took no notice of them afterward."

FOR OUR LITTLE FOLKS.

A COLUMN OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO THEM.

What Children Have Done, What They Are Doing, and What They Should Do to Pass Their Childhood Days.

The Reader. Of what are you thinking, my little lad, with the honest eyes of blue. As you watch the vessels that slowly glide o'er the level ocean floor? Beautiful, graceful, almost as dreamlike, they pass away from our view. And down the slope of the world they go, to seek some far off shore.

The seem to be scattered abroad by chance, to move as the breeze's will. Aimlessly wondering hither and yon, and melting in distant gray. But each one moves to a purpose firm, and the level of the sea is their goal. Like faithful servants speed them all on their appointed way.

For each has a rudder, my dear little lad, with a staunch man at the wheel. And the rudder is never left to itself, but the hand of the man is there; there is never a moment of day or night, that the vessel does not feel the force of the purpose that shapes her course and the helmman's watchful care.

Some day you will launch your ship, my boy, on life's wide, treacherous sea. Be sure your rudder is wrought of strength to stand the stress of the gale. And your hand on the wheel, don't let it slip, whatever the tempest be. For the will of man, with the help of God, shall conquer and prevail.

—St. Nicholas.

A Small Boy's View.

Small boy—"The cat is eatin' one of her kittens." Mother—"Oh, I guess not." "She's got it by the neck, and is plin' it hard." "That is the way the cat carries her kittens." "Hum! Mothers never care whether they hurt their children or not, do they?"—Good News.

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"What became of the books, Sophy?" Sophy shook her head. "The boys tired of them in a week, and took no notice of them afterward."

"I have my bronze still," said Jane, triumphantly. "It is a pleasure to me whenever I see it. Your candy did not last long," she said to Mary, significantly.

"It made us all happy while it did last," said Mary, laughing. Sophy sat thinking when she was left alone. Her little effort seemed to have been wasted. The good books had made the boys no better. It had been useless as water spilled upon the ground.—Why not buy can-

dy next month with her spare money, or a pretty bronze?

And yet— She loved those bad little fellows so much since she had tried to help them! And they ran after her now to speak to her—to shake hands! Her color rose, and the tears came into her eyes. "I will keep on my own way. I like it better than bronzes or candy," she whispered to herself. —Youth's Companion.

Youthful Reptiles. One of our school commissioners inspected a down-town public school the other day and examined several girls.

Commissioner—Now, I will ask you to tell me the parts of speech of some words you have just read. What part of speech is "Mary Ann?" Little Girl—Noun, sir.

Commissioner—What kind of noun? Little Girl—Common noun. Commissioner—Pray, why do you call "Mary Ann" a common noun? Little Girl—Because there are so many Mary Anns, sir.

The commissioner smiled and observed to the teacher that the answer ought to pass. On another occasion the commissioner inquired:

"You say that all the rivers flow into the sea. Why, then, does not the sea become too full and overflow with all the waters from all the rivers?" The youth addressed eagerly replied: "Because the fishes drink the water, sir."—Comic.

Her Idea of It. She was a sturdy little woman of 38 years or thereabouts, comfortably but poorly dressed and carrying a big market basket on her little arm. Her face was pressed close to a window pane, inside of which were Christmas dolls in their holiday finery. A lady who was noticing the little one inquired:

"Would you like to have one of those dolls to play with?" "No'm," answered the child, after a moment's consideration. "Why not?"

"Shouldn't have time to play with it." "What can a little girl like you have to do?"

"I takes care of baby and does the marketin' for the family." "Then you wouldn't care for a doll?"

"No'm. It can't curril an' make up like a real baby. I like to look at 'em in there best."

The unconscious bit of wisdom in the child's answer had been voiced by a greater philosopher who, when he looked into the shop windows, accustomed himself to say:

"How many things there are that I do not want!"

Home and Foreign Insurance. The fire insurance companies have experienced an exceptionally bad year, according to all accounts. There have been no sweeping conflagrations, but small fires and incendiary fires have been unusually numerous, and the aggregate losses have been above the average, while rates at the same time have been below the average.

quency been driven out of business, and the shares of the joint stock companies of New York have shrunk over \$1,000,000 in value as compared with five years ago. These latter companies have been forced by the existing demoralization of the business to advance rates, and the turning over to an English company of the business of the Armstrong companies has helped to strengthen the situation there. The Boston companies are preparing to follow suit.

Meantime the business here of the foreign and particularly of the British companies has been rapidly increasing, until it is estimated that they carry fully one-third of the fire risks assumed in the United States.—Springfield Republican.

Blind Tom's Sister. Speaking of the insanity of Blind Tom's sister, a special from Columbia, Ga., says: "She early displayed a positive aversion for music. She is the antithesis of her brother. The sweetest melody and most entrancing harmony cause her to rave. The notes of a cornet drive her to desperation, and she entertains such a hatred for pianos that she cannot restrain herself whenever she sees them. She has tried to ruin several pianos, and, as for violins and flutes, she smashes every one that comes within her reach. She is perfectly sane when she hears no music, but the moment melodious sounds cause her tyrant to vibrate, her brain becomes heated and she is transformed into a raving maniac. A phenological examination shows that there is a depression where the organ of tone should be. In Blind Tom's cranium there is an abnormal development there. Scientific men are puzzled to explain the phenomenon, and they advance some curious and diverse hypotheses."

Steamboat Racing in the West. The Columbia River and Puget Sound have become the steamboat racing waters of the United States, and great is the rivalry among the boats that ply between Seattle and Tacoma. The Hudson steamer City of Kingston, which was a fast craft in its day and is now one of the sound fleet, has been easily distanced by the new racing boats. The best of them at present are the Victorian and the Flyer, both of which are screw propelled with powerful engines. Now and then the world goes round that there is to be a race, and the demand for tickets forthwith becomes tremendous. All decks are crowded with people of the rival cities, the boats sheer out from their wharves, and the fun begins. There are no snags to be feared, the water is smooth and deep, and fast time is always made. Two years ago the trip between the cities took as many hours. The time has now been reduced to one hour and fifteen minutes.

Curative Power of Water. The hypodermic injection of pure water can exert an anesthetic local effect sufficient for preventing pain of minor operations, and Harlow says: "So decided is this effect that there are physicians who hold that the curative effect of the hypodermic injection of morphine is due, not to the morphine, but to the water." One point more for the hydropaths.—Foot's Health Monthly.

Two Customs. Bohemian children listen anxiously on Christmas Eve for the chariot and white horses of the "Christ-child" as he comes flying through the air with his krippe full of presents, but the Italian children go gravely with their parents to churches and cathedrals to see the Bambino, or saint, who presents them with their Christmas gifts.

INSTINCTS OF CATTLE.

Why They Are Excited by the Color Red.

When we consider that blood is red; that the smell of it is, or may be, or has been, associated with that vivid hue in the animal's mind; that blood, seen or smelt, is, or has been, associated with the sight of wounds and with cries of pain and rage or terror, from the wounded or captive animal, there appears to be some reason for connecting these two instinctive passions as having the same origin—namely, terror and rage caused by the sight of a member of the herd struck down and bleeding, or struggling for life in the grasp of an enemy.

I do not mean to say that such an image is actually present in the animal's mind, but that the inherited or instinctive passion is one kind and in its working with the passion of the animal when experience and reason was its guide. But the more I consider the point the more am I inclined to regard those two instincts as separate in their origin, although I retain the belief that cattle and horses and several wild animals are violently excited by the smell of blood for the reason just given—namely, their inherited memory associates the smell of blood with the presence among them of some powerful enemy that threatens their life.

The following incident will show how violently this blood passion sometimes affects cattle, when they are permitted to exist in a half-wild condition, as on the pampas. I was out with my gun one day, a few miles from home, when I came across a patch on the ground where the grass was pressed or trodden down and stained with blood. I concluded that some thieving gauchos had slaughtered a fat cow there on the previous night, and, to avoid detection, had somehow managed to carry the whole of it away on their horses.

As I walked on, a herd of cattle, numbering about three hundred, appeared, moving slowly on toward a small stream a mile away. They were traveling in a thin, long line, and would pass the blood-stained spot at a distance of seven to eight hundred yards, but the wind from it would blow across their track. When the tainted wind struck the leaders of the herd, they instantly stood still, raising their heads, then they broke into loud, excited bellowings, and finally turning they started off at a straight trot, until they arrived at the place where one of their kind had met its death. The contagion spread, and before long all the cattle were congregated on the fatal spot, and began moving around in a dense mass, bellowing continually.

It may be remarked here that the animal has a peculiar language on occasions like this; it emits a succession of short bellowing cries, like excited exclamations, followed by a very loud cry, alternately sinking into a hoarse murmur and rising to a kind of scream that grates harshly on the sense. Of the ordinary "cow music" I am a great admirer, and take as much pleasure in it as in the cries and melodies of birds and the sound of the wind in excited by the smell of blood is most distressing to hear.

A VERY RARE PLANT. It Has Bloomed in England for the First Time. There has just bloomed for the first time in England a plant whose blossoms have hitherto shed their fragrance only on Lord Howe's island, a tiny spot of green in the waste of

ocean to the east of the Australian continent. The plant belongs to the iris family and is known as the wedding flower, says an exchange. The blooms, which are pure white, save for a golden-yellow crescent-shaped blotch at the base of the alternate or outer segments, measure each over four inches across. They last only one day, but once the flowering season begins it extends over a long period.

The specimens at Kew Gardens reached England twenty years ago, but the lack of the subtropical conditions to which they were accustomed kept them from displaying their natural beauty until of late.

Hamburg's Finances. For the first time in its history there is a deficit in the budget of Hamburg. The ancient Hanseatic city, it must be remembered, is one of the Federal States of Germany, and is represented in the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, by a man proud of the glorious traditions and history of his native city. In the budget for 1892 the State income is estimated at 83,321,555 marks, while the expenses are estimated at 87,339,651 marks, leaving a deficit of 5,218,100 marks. To cover the difference the Senate has decided to add 20 per cent. to the income tax of all inhabitants in 1900.

As Hamburg is a wealthy city, every twenty-eight out of one hundred men will be called upon to assist in getting the financial car in motion.

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Curative Power of Water. The hypodermic injection of pure water can exert an anesthetic local effect sufficient for preventing pain of minor operations, and Harlow says: "So decided is this effect that there are physicians who hold that the curative effect of the hypodermic injection of morphine is due, not to the morphine, but to the water." One point more for the hydropaths.—Foot's Health Monthly.

Steamboat Racing in the West. The Columbia River and Puget Sound have become the steamboat racing waters of the United States, and great is the rivalry among the boats that ply between Seattle and Tacoma. The Hudson steamer City of Kingston, which was a fast craft in its day and is now one of the sound fleet, has been easily distanced by the new racing boats. The best of them at present are the Victorian and the Flyer, both of which are screw propelled with powerful engines. Now and then the world goes round that there is to be a race, and the demand for tickets forthwith becomes tremendous. All decks are crowded with people of the rival cities, the boats sheer out from their wharves, and the fun begins. There are no snags to be feared, the water is smooth and deep, and fast time is always made. Two years ago the trip between the cities took as many hours. The time has now been reduced to one hour and fifteen minutes.

Curative Power of Water. The hypodermic injection of pure water can exert an anesthetic local effect sufficient for preventing pain of minor operations, and Harlow says: "So decided is this effect that there are physicians who hold that the curative effect of the hypodermic injection of morphine is due,

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor.
THURSDAY, JAN. 23, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

If all the tales that are told are true, there need be little surprise that so many folding beds were needed at the state house. —*Charlotte Republican.*

Secretary Blaine has signed reciprocity treaties with the Central American nations, Guatemala and San Salvador. He seems to be doing something in that line every day. —*Battle Creek Journal.*

Perhaps those who have a right to vote and won't vote should be made to vote. The Swiss fine those persons who remain away from the polls on election day.

Gen. Grant was not only great with the sword, but he was also powerful with the pen. His family have received \$414,553.28 in royalties on the general's autobiography.

The exports of breadstuffs for the year 1891 were valued at \$224,319,500, against \$136,845,896 in 1890. And yet there are democrats who talk about the markets of the world being closed to us.

The mugwump press regard it as very funny to laugh at "reciprocity," as a fake political campaign. Not so the Baltimore flour dealers, who have just received orders for 300,000 barrels of flour for the Cuban market. —*Hillsdale Leader.*

The Democrats in New York have ceased to complain of imperial rule since they got control of the legislature. The President of the New York Senate has declared three Republicans in contempt, and threatens to send them to jail because they refused to vote either for or against a bill that they were not allowed to know anything about. The Democrats introduced the bill, refused to have it considered in committee or print, and passed it without allowing any one to know its contents. "Czar" Reed could learn some points in imperialism from Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, of New York. —*Inter Ocean.*

Our trouble with Chili, is in the hands of Congress for settlement or whatever action may be taken by it, and on the subject was presented in both Houses of Congress. It reflects the "best sentiment of the country from the opening clause to its signature, and is one of the most able documents ever penned by a President. The message in no way attempts to forestall the prerogative of Congress, but lays the whole matter before it for action and in such a manner that there is but one course left open for it to pursue, and that it is to enforce the demands that we have made upon Chili for apology for the innumerable insults it has heaped upon our government and financial reputation to all our citizens who have been brutally murdered or wronged in any manner by the people or government of that country.

When the McKinley bill was passed, the American Cotton and Wool Reporter was a bitter opponent of the wool schedule. It now says of the practical workings of that law: "In less than two years a remarkable change has been wrought; and it may be noted right here, and we affirm it with considerable emphasis, that the change is directly resultant of the McKinley schedule, which is a bar to the importation of many goods formerly imported. And it may not be amiss to say that this change has occurred without any appreciable, if any change in prices to the consumer. The wool dress goods manufacturer is happily circumstanced to-day—his condition is in striking contrast to that of a few years ago, and there is a future before him." There is more honor in this unadmitted acknowledgment than in hundreds of columns of Democratic misrepresentation of the tariff law. —*Det. Journal.*

The following extract from an article recently published in the Nineteenth Century, a popular English magazine, will be of interest to the laboring community:

"Provisions of all sorts in America are very cheap, much cheaper than with us in the old country, cheap though we think our food may be. Therefore the cost of actual living is very low, and though clothing, luxuries, labor and attendance are considerable dearer than in this country, still the average American workingman lives 100 per cent better than the average workman does in Great Britain, because he has higher wages and cheaper food, in greater variety."

Yet William M. Springer, Grover Cleveland, Roger Q. Mills, in fact all the prominent leaders of the democratic party, declare that this government should adopt England's free trade policy. Does the American laborer desire to experience the condition of the English workman? If he does, then let him vote the democratic ticket. —*Bay City Tribune.*

Chicago has been selected as the place for holding the next democratic convention, and June 21st is the date fixed upon.

While Chairman Springer of the Ways and Means Committee of the national House was explaining to the gathering at a Democratic dinner in this city on Friday night his plans for introducing bills on the tariff, which should have for their object "the enlargement of the free list and the securing of cheaper raw materials for our manufacturers", and was citing as "a measure of the most importance" which ought to be passed by the House "one placing wool on the free list", the telegraph wires were bringing to THE PRESS from Boston the strong, earnest and emphatic protest of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers against any repeal of the schedule of the present tariff law by which raw wool could be admitted free of duty into this country.

It is to be presumed that the manufacturers of woolen goods, for whom Mr. Springer said in his speech "this cheaper raw material was necessary", know what they really want and desire quite as well as the experienced and erratic free trader from Illinois. It is beyond dispute that the wool growers of the country, who are becoming an increasing factor among the agriculturists, are utterly opposed to free wool. The manufacturers of wool being also opposed to any change in the present law, as shown by their remonstrance, it is only a question whether the consumers would be benefited.

The plain answer to that consideration is to be found in that part of the manufacturers' remonstrance in which they declare that notwithstanding the increase of duties on woolen goods in the tariff of 1890, there has been no increase whatever in the market price of domestic woolen goods, but that, on the contrary, all of the staple woolen goods and most of the fancy woolen goods may be obtained at the present time at a cost to consumers less than ever before in the history of the country, except at brief intervals of universal panic or financial crisis.

Such arguments as these ought to make even the free traders in the Democratic House hesitate to follow the leadership of Mr. Springer in his proposed free wool movement. The wool manufacturers argue with great force that it is a matter of general agreement that from three to five years of practical operation are required to determine the actual effects of a new tariff upon the revenues of the government, upon the revenues especially affected by new rates of duty and upon consumers of articles to which new rates of duty are applied. They insist that the retention of the wool and woolens schedule can work no injury either to woolen manufacturers, wool producers or woolen goods consumers until it has been thoroughly tested.

Mr. Springer's bill to put wool and woolens on the free list, has been his pet hobby, but it has received a complete rebuff from every direction from which he had expected support outside of Congress. He will find that the same arguments used by the wool manufacturers will be presented in similar form from every industry which he attempts to attack and break down by his measures to amend single schedules of the McKinley law. —*N. Y. Press.*

The N. Y. Press in referring to Senator Hill, says: "In another district a Democratic Supervisor stole and absconded with certain election returns; and when the court punished the thief you promptly avowed yourself his accomplice by pardoning him. You authorized your tools to stipulate solemnly that they would abide by the decision of the Court of Appeals in the contested election cases. Then, when that court commanded the State Board of Canvassers to canvass the true returns from the Fifteenth district, you defied the law and violated your own agreement by ordering the Board to disobey the court and to canvass a return which had been pronounced by the highest judicial authorities in the State to be false in fact and illegal in form. By that means you succeeded in obtaining a majority in the State Senate—a majority whose first act was to seat a Democratic candidate for Senator who was defeated at the polls by a plurality of 1,671 votes.

You have had your way, Mr. Hill. Malodorous as your past record has been, you have surpassed it in the last two months. You have disfranchised scores of thousands of voters, stolen three Senatorial seats, established a complete dominance over the corrupt and criminal elements of the State and impudently boasting of your achievement at a public banquet. Now that you are to deal with national politics—a subject in regard to which you have repeatedly displayed an amount of ignorance that has made you the laughing stock of the country—it might be well to inquire politely if you are entirely satisfied with your public position. With the help of Tammany and the saloons you have achieved a certain kind of success in this State. Will it be altogether pleasant for you to face your colleagues, Mr. Hill, knowing that they regard you as a State stealer, an unprincipled trickster, an ally of the Tweed gang and a complete ignoramus in respect to every problem of real statesmanship?"

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICHIGAN.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1892.

GRAYLING TOWNSHIP.

1890.	Prin. sch. fd pd tp tr.	288 75
Oct. 1.	do do	215 70
May	do do	27 77
May	Library fund,	4,439 76
By balance,		
Total		5,001 98

Oct. 1.	By bal. forwarded,	819 33
	Prin. school fund,	288 75
May	do do	247 70
May	Library fund	27 77
Oct.	Tax collected,	20 00
Nov.	do	99 29
Dec.	do	4 51
Jan.	do	11 70
Mar.	do	8 54
Apr.	do	203 55
May	do	89 93
Jun.	do	145 08
Jul.	do	8 09
Aug.	do	7 34
Sep.	do	17 84
Oct.	Liquor tax,	2,227 50
May	Tax coll. Aud. Gen.	770 32
Total		5,001 98

Oct. 1.	'91. By bal. for'd.,	4,439 76
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CENTER PLAINS TOWNSHIP.

1891.	To balance forwarded,	191 36
Dec.	Primary school fund,	38 50
Dec.	Library fund,	18 02
Jan.	Primary fund,	26 00
Jan.	Library fund,	2 94
Total		274 82

Oct. 1.	To balance for'd.,	28 50
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Oct. 1.	Tax collected,	9 14
Dec.	do	4 74
Mar.	do	4 41
Apr.	do	11 33
May	do	14 18
June	do	4 02
Sep.	do	10 02
Dec.	Primary fund,	98 50
Dec.	Library fund,	10 02
Jun.	Primary fund,	26 00
Jun.	Library fund,	2 94
Tax coll. by Aud. Gen.		110 00
To balance,		23 52
Total		274 82

BEAVER CREEK TOWNSHIP.

1891.	To balance for'd.,	99 93
Dec.	Primary school fund,	37 73
May	do do	21 45
May	Library fund,	2 44
By balance,		158 75
Total		320 30

Oct. 1.	Tax collected,	4 11
Dec.	do	13 17
Jan.	do	4 69
Mar.	do	25 05
May	do	6 85
Jun.	do	19 77
Sep.	do	1 93
Oct.	Primary school fund,	37 73
May	Library fund,	2 44
Tax coll. by Aud. Gen.		138 10
Total		320 30

Oct. 1.	By balance forwarded,	158 75
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CONTINGENT FUND.

1891.	To bal. on hand,	1,564 53
Oct.	Received	69 63
Nov.	do	26 78
Dec.	do	177 59
Jan.	do	223 12
Feb.	do	62 11
Mar.	do	8,465 64
Apr.	do	293 99
May	do	3,059 30
Jun.	do	86 60
Jul.	do	40 18
Aug.	do	3 50
Sep.	do	14 31
Total		14,107 48

Oct. 1.	Balance on hand,	1,555 47
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Oct. 1.	Paid orders	1,137 77
Nov.	do	634 43
Dec.	do	1,104 93
Jan.	do	1,853 08
Feb.	do	278 08
Mar.	do	438 66
Apr.	do	1,586 24
May	do	526 53
Jun.	do	2,418 56
Jul.	do	1,008 07
Aug.	do	311 08
Sep.	do	544 12
To balance,		1,555 47
Total		14,108 48

POOR FUND.

1890.	Balance on hand,	722 50
Oct. 1.	Ant. appropriated	1,200 00
Oct. 1.	Ant. pd to fund,	27 00
Total		1,949 50

Oct. 1.	'91. Balance on hand,	1,200 00
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Oct. 1.	'91. By orders paid,	103 15
Nov.	do do	48 03
Dec.	do do	68 28
Jan.	do do	65 21
Feb & Mch.	do do	33 00
Apr.	do do	39 76
May	do do	174 61
Jun.	do do	13 05
Jul.	do do	22 75
Sep.	do do	126 40
Oct.	do do	40 00
Oct. 1.	'91. do do	749 50
To balance,		1,200 00
Total		1,549 50

LIBRARY FUND.

1890.	To balance on hand,	57 62
Oct. 1.	'91. Library fund,	10 00
Apr.	do do	39 50
May	do do	2 00
Jun.	do do	2 00
Jul.	do do	25 00
Aug.	do do	3 00
Total		138 52

Oct. 1.	'91. Balance on hand,	30 00
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HALLO! HALLO!!

"A," Do you know??

"B," What?

"A," That D. B. CONNER has returned from below,

where he bought a new and full stock of

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS!

But this is not all, but you ought to get the prices on

his

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all

his different lines of Goods, so much so, that

you will at once be convinced where

your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

Grayling Michigan.

If you are in need of a

OR A KOAL, KOOK

—or any—

FOR

Wood Stove Cooking or Heating

Purposes,

—if you want any—

HARD WARE, OR TIN WARE,

Then come and

Examine our Goods and Low Prices.

We are located next to the post office, where we will be pleased

to show you a complete stock of Hard Ware and Tin Ware of any

description. All kinds of tin, copper and sheet iron work promptly

attended to.

We have a few more CAMP STOVES, which we will close

out at very low prices.

A. KRAUS.

Nov. Blaine township, \$ 6 07

Dec. Cent. Pias. do 16 02

" So. Branch do 8 02

" Map. For. do 10 34

" Grove do 10 57

May Grayling do 27 77

" Haine do 1 47

" Frederic do 6 31

" So. Branch do 1 77

" Beaver Creek do 2 44

Jun. Map. Forest do 3 35

" Grove do 2 49

Cent. Plains do 2 94

Ball do 2 98

Total 108 52

To balance 30 00

W. McCullough, 244 90

J. K. Wright, for insurance, 44 00

J. W. Nicholson, Det. house cor, 90 70

Sven Peterson, 40 00

R. W. Love, 40 00

do 35 00

do 70 00

do 6 56

Peter Hanchard, 85 00

Geo. W. Love, 30 00

F. W. Amidon, 1 00

F. L. Hadley, 1 28

C. M. Jackson, 6 84

John London, 9 05

Wright Havens, 25 00

do 9 24

W. McCullough, 35 80

R. P. Forbes, 7 06

D. L. Waldron, 2 04

Wm Woodburn, 87 00

J. J. Coventry, 40 92

H. T. Shafer, 40 76

J. Hanna, 40 20

W. T. Lewis, 40 32

W. O. Bradford, 40 80

T. Wakely, 40 92

L. J. Miller, 41 73

T. Murphy, 42 12

F. F. Thatcher, 39 12

A. W. Crawford, N. Asy., 193 33

R. P. Forbes, 4 17

J. Leese, 8 33

W. A. Masters, 50 00

C. M. Jackson, 75 00

W. McCullough, 33 33

G. W. Love, 16 93

L. J. Patterson, 22 25

E. Flagg, 12 50

NOVEMBER.

W. W. Small, 3 00

J. J. Coventry, 6 50

F. Deekrow, 8 50

W. W. Welch, 34 20

Richmond & Baskus Co, 30 60

E. Black, 6 70

W. N. Smith, 7 00

W. N. Sherman, 7 00

W. F. Kelley, 6 00

D. McCormie, 6 20

H. Hagerman, 6 80

J. F. Hum, 4 20

The following also is a part of the

County Treasurer's report, and shows

all orders paid during the year ending

September 31st, 1891.

(Continued Next Week.

OFF.

H. JOSEPH.

OF THE

OPERA HOUSE STORE

Is Selling off his stock

of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishing

Goods, &c., at 1-4 off.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER.

Grayling Michigan.

If you are in need of a

OR A KOAL, KOOK

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HARD WARE, OR TIN WARE,

Then come and

Examine our Goods and Low Prices.

We are located next to the post office, where we will be pleased

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK
REMEDY FOR PAIN
CURES RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SORE THROAT, SWELLINGS, FROST-BITES, BRUISES, BURNS, SCALDS, ETC.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

SYRUP OF FIGS
ONE ENJOYS
Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE
THE GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the COUGH or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Price 50c and \$1.00. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plasters.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE
THE GREAT COUGH CURE, this successful CONSUMPTION CURE is sold by druggists on a positive guarantee, a test that no other cure can stand successfully. If you have a COUGH, HOARSENESS or LA GRIPPE, it will cure you promptly. If your child has the COUGH or WHOOPING COUGH, use it quickly and relief is sure. If you fear CONSUMPTION, don't wait until your case is hopeless, but take this Cure at once and receive immediate help. Price 50c and \$1.00. Ask your druggist for SHILOH'S CURE. If your lungs are sore or back lame, use Shiloh's Pectoral Plasters.

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PASTOR KOENIG'S NERVE TONIC
A Perfect Success. VII
The Rev. A. Antoin, of Buffalo, N.Y., writes: "As far as I am able to judge, I think Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is a perfect success. I have been suffering from a most painful nervousness as I did. I feel now as if I could again after taking the Tonic."

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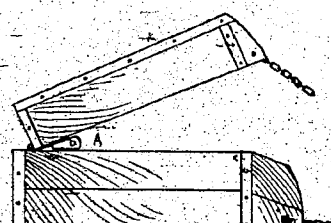
AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

Work Should Always Be Done in Season—An English Writer on the Management of the Horse—Simple Feeding Rules—Fruit Notes—Household.

Doing Work in Season.
THERE is no more fatal habit among horticulturists than that of tardiness. Some men are always behind in their work, and when this bad habit, not to be confused with a habit, gets in its work on spring planting the result is a very serious one. More trees and plants are lost from late planting than from all other causes put together, and when a tree or plant, owing to some favorable conditions, does manage to survive transplanting, its growth for the rest of that season is but a very trifling and miserable one. For complete success, trees and plants must be put into their places while dormant and before the buds start, and to do this other and preliminary operations must be performed early, such as preparing the ground, etc. Thus, he who is behind in the first steps of his spring's work is, as a natural sequence, behind in the last, and he is fortunate indeed if he catches up by the close of the year.

A Big Help in Clearing Land.
I have invented an attachment to my stone-boat by which the team is compelled to do the loading of heavy stumps, rock, etc., which facilitates the moving of large quantities of rubbish, the leveling of knolls and filling of cradle holes. As will be seen in the engraving, the right-hand rail is removed from the common stone-boat and the boat-plank is attached to the boat by a heavy hinge. This extra plank is drawn by a chain attached to the team the same as the main boat. We will suppose a heavy rock has been pried out of the soil or earth. The chain of the wing is loosened and attached further back on the main chain, while the block at A is inserted to separate the wing from the boat. The boat is then driven back the rock, and as the team proceeds it will frequently take its place on the boat without effort on the part of the driver, the wing tending to force it in place. If, because of its shape this is not readily done, a very little prying while the team is in motion will set it where it is desired. Meadow land, which is to be leveled must first be plowed, when the attachment will quickly take up a load if the boat be weighted. If there is very much of this scraper work to do, the edge of the wing should be shod with a strip of steel like an old cart tire or piece of saw blade. The outside rail of the wing should be higher than for stone. The hinge should not be too loose. It should keep the wing on the ground by the weight of the boat. A. C. West, in Farm and Home.



Keep the Cultivator Going.
Whether weeds appear or not there is great advantage in constant use of the horse and cultivator, and if it needs weeds to remind farmers of their duty to stir the soil, then blessed be the weeds; they may well say. How cultivating warms the soil may be noted by the rough ridges the cultivator leaves after it has gone through. Besides it turns the warmed soil on the surface two or three inches deep, where it is in just exactly the position to feed the roots. This, when the cultivation is done on a hot June day, affords no inconsiderable amount of heat to the roots of corn in the middle of the rows. Some of these roots may be cut off, but enough more will start out to more than make good their loss, especially if the soil be rich and moist.

LIVE STOCK.
Management of Horses.
An English writer says that the question with the farmer is how best to feed the horses required on the farm. The food of the horse is naturally grass, and this will be the food of the young horse, with the addition of some hay in winter. As the horse increases in age, so will it increase in working capacity, and its food will have to become correspondingly richer. Of the richer food, hay, oats and beans have been used from time immemorial. The hay is first cut, then in the chaff cutter, and then is termed hay chaff, straw chaff may also be given to the horses with advantage, mixed with its other food. Turnips and clover well cut up and the former pulped, or even mashed, may be used with advantage in the winter and early spring. Subsequently vetches or tares will supply an early and valuable green food before putting the horse out to graze. A horse must be fed frequently, and its food being prepared for it, grain being crushed, and hay, straw, roots, etc., cut up. The stable must be well ventilated, and contain a supply of fresh water.

Such is briefly the main outline of farming with regard to live stock, the objects which the farmer has in view how to attain them, and how science has helped him. In the treatment of stock the main object on all farms will be to keep them healthy, and that at the present day is becoming more and more difficult. Every-

thing which tends to the abnormal growth of the animal tends also to weaken it and render it liable to disease, and less able to resist disease when it comes. Hence the greatest precaution should be taken by the farmer to prevent disease, the principle, "Prevention is better than cure," being the invariable rule with him. Of the predisposing causes to disease, want of cleanliness may be placed first as most frequent and most unjustifiable; secondly, inefficient shelter; and lastly, contagion. The worst diseases which live stock are subject to are undoubtedly contagious; therefore, as in man, so in animals, the best possible thing when the least disease occurs in the stock is to thoroughly isolate the affected animals. So important to the general agriculture of the Kingdom is this subject of contagious diseases in cattle, that the Government takes it up, but not efficiently, for though something is done to prevent the spread of disease, little is done to prevent the introduction of disease.

THE DAIRY.
Simple Feeding Rules.
The live weight of an animal decides its ration of support. It should be equal to 2½ per cent. in dry food matter; or not less than thirty pounds per day of good hay, or its equivalent in grain, straw, ensilage or roots for a thousand pound cow. No definite rules can be given for feeding a good cow. Her food will depend on the owner's supplies, her appetite, digestion, and the value of her marketable goods. For a standard quality cow of 800 to 900 pounds weight at flush, making twenty-five pounds to thirty pounds of milk per day, or one and one-half pounds to two pounds of butter, it will be safe to feed her rich, digestible food. Her bran should be about 1½ per cent. of her live weight, peas and oats ground, about 1 per cent., and cotton-seed meal and antiseptic seed meal in equal proportions, equal to 1 per cent. live weight, clover hay, 1 per cent., ensilage, roots, or carrots or mangels, or green feed in summer, according to their quality, such a quantity as will yield not less dry matter than 2 per cent. of live weight. The above ration has been suggested because it represents a good variety of food, is rich, or has a close, nutritive ratio of about 1:5 to 1:5, and will pay for a standard (fourteen-pound) cow.

The value of manure residues must always be born in mind in choosing food. The richer the food the higher the manure value and the greater the care required to preserve it. The ration here given is a winter one, and a cow as good as the one in mind would earn from 60 cents to \$1 a day in milk, cream or butter. How much to feed and how rich the food should be must always be governed by the produce and its value from calving to drying off. Intelligence and discretion must be exercised from day to day. Weigh and register every day, or at least every ten days, the cow's produce. Reduce or increase her food supplies, according to her condition from calving and earning power of her produce. The net food cost may be taken at about two-thirds the value of the ration. The balance is the value of the manure.

Always give salt in the food, never less than one ounce per day, or 1 per cent. of the live weight per month. The length of the milking period depends on a well-bred and well-fed cow depends on regular and persistent milking by her attendant. It should be 300 to 350 days, or within a month of calving. Never feed turnips, cabbage, or any thing which taints milk. Make changes gradually. Dairy Data.

The more succulent foods make the more watery milk and dry cream, which churns the easier. Hence ensilage and roots are favorable to butter-making, the oils principally giving butter its flavor. The cow must not have to travel a long distance for water. If she does she will go without it until she gets very thirsty and feverish and then drink until she is painfully uncomfortable. Both conditions are unfavorable for milk secretion. SHADE is almost as important in summer as shelter from cold in winter. See that the cow has plenty of feed and clean water while in pasture, so that she can fill her stomach in a short time, and then lie down in the shade, chew her cud, enjoy herself and make milk.

MIXED pasture grasses, including clover, make a very valuable summer ration, but a little dry food is relished exceedingly, and is beneficial. Some of the best dairymen not only feed hay, but cornmeal and bran, or some other form of grain, all summer, to advantage. In case of trouble about churning, look first to the temperature. A higher or a lower one may remove the trouble. Next, see that the cream is not too thick. If it is, thin with water of the churning temperature. Using skimmed milk would only be adding more of the same viscous material. But if the cream is not viscous, but simply lacks fluidity the addition of skimmed milk may do.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Ground Bones for Poultry.

Ground bones and cut bones are different. A fresh, green bone cannot be ground. It may be crushed or pounded, but not easily ground. Hand-mills are in use that permit of grinding bones that have become hard and dry, or have been steamed and heated, but the green bones must be pounded or cut in fine pieces with knives. There is a great difference in the value of fresh bones from the butcher and those that have been exposed until they are dry. Green bones contain quite a proportion of meat and cartilage, and are greedily eaten by all classes of fowls.

Poultry Notes.
The Mottled Java is a very good fowl for market and they are fair layers. JAPANESE farmers are usually great lovers of poultry and breed large numbers of market fowls. In Tokio you may see them driving and sometimes carrying in coops supported on their

heads a flock of marketable stock. They always sell live poultry. Coxy contains 80 per cent. of heat and fat forming elements so that it is very poor egg food. Good second crop clover contains twenty times as much lime for shell material and pound for pound it is worth more as an egg producer than either wheat or corn.

The young women of Hammon, N. J., are competitors in raising chickens and the town has more poultry than any other in the State. One has had as many as 8,000 broilers under a single roof at once, besides 2,000 hens. This town has sent 65,000 birds to market in one season. If you want the poultry to be tender and juicy let it be fattened quickly. It should be well fed during the months previous to going into the fattening coops; then two weeks of liberal feeding will make the meat heavy and just-right for the popular taste. Dry pick all fowls for the table. It does not destroy the texture of the skin like hot water. Broilers also look better not shriveled up in appearance.

DISEASE in winter and vermin in summer are the obstacles encountered in poultry keeping. No poultry man is free from them, the most careful breeders having more or less trouble in this direction. Your experience is no harder than others', so don't be discouraged. A cross of a White Wyandotte cockerel of good breeding with a White Plymouth Rock hen will in a number of the offspring bring a Wyandotte which is more compact than that of the Plymouth Rock and less liable to freeze in winter. This cross also means good layers.

Some authorities suggest warming the drinking water for hens in winter. This is absurd and of little value. On cold winter days, how long will it remain tepid? One would have to heat the water every half-hour to meet this suggestion. The little hen drinks of the coldest water will never hurt her. A hen afflicted with cholera lives but a few hours, the disease being so contagious as to move down an entire flock in a week. Two tablespoonsful of sulphur in proportion to ten quarts of soft feed twice a week with clean pure water supplied will prevent most of the trouble from this disease.

THE HOUSEHOLD.
The Family Doctor.
STYE ON THE EYELID.—Put a teaspoonful of tea in a small bag; pour out its tea enough boiling water to moisten it; then put it on the eye pretty warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the sty will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is sure to remove it. To PURGE THE BLOOD.—A well-known physician says that he considers the following prescription for purifying the blood as the best he has ever used. One ounce, yellow dock, one-half ounce horseradish, one quart hard cider. Dose, one wineglassful four times a day.

BOILS.—These should be brought to a head by warm poultices of camomile flowers, or boiled white jelly root, or onion root, by fermentation with hot water, or by stimulating plasters. When ripe they should be destroyed by a needle or lancet; but this should not be attempted until they are fully proved. HOT MILK AS A STIMULANT.—If any one is fatigued the best restorative is hot milk, a tumbler of the beverage as hot as can be sipped. This is far more of a restorative than any alcoholic drink.

Household Notes.
GREASY kettles wash much better if taken while hot. Most fruit stains can be taken from table linen by pouring boiling water over the stain before wetting the cloth in cooler water. An exchange recommends bunches of green stony straw around, as a remedy for red ants in the house. Another recommends dry salt or brimstone. NEAT housekeepers do not use the dish towel about the oven, or to lift hot dishes from the stove. A stove cloth is as important as a duster or dish towel.

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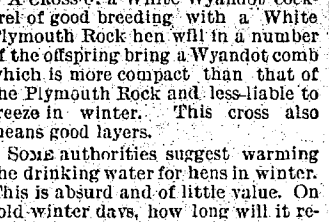
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VEGETABLE COMPOUND IS A POSITIVE CURE For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common among the Ladies of the World.

MRS. POTTER PALMER.

Short Sketch and Picture of the President of the Board of Lady Managers.

The women of the United States are fortunate in having so charming a representative as Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, on the Board of Managers for the World's Fair. As President of the Board of Lady Managers she occupies a very prominent position, and the eyes of the world, so to speak, are upon her. In her official capacity she meets the various representatives of other nations, and consequently it requires a woman of social as well as executive ability. She has lately entertained various notable



billies at her house, all of whom must have taken away with them an agreeable impression of an American home, an American hostess, and a graceful, cultured, and charming woman. Mrs. Palmer is native of Louisville, Ky. Her maiden name was Bortha Hays, and she was educated in a convent at Georgetown, D.C. She was married to Potter Palmer in 1871.

Mrs. Palmer is acknowledged to be one of Chicago's most beautiful women, and the striking beauty of her clear-cut features has been effectively brought out by the artist in the excellent portrait here presented. Here is shown the highest type of mechanical engraving—the photo-zinc etching, which has now superseded all of the old expensive methods. For a zinc etching the design is drawn from a photograph on white cardboard double the size wanted. This is photographed on zinc plate, and the plate then put into an acid bath, which eats or etches away everything except the lines which are to appear on the cut. The engraving process is altogether mechanical, and is, as shown by the above portrait, as truly and as wisely as possible. Illustrations are photo-zinc etchings, and they have become so cheap in price that well-made portraits like the above can now be had from the Chicago Newspaper Union for \$2.50, while a cut like it by the old method of wood engraving would have cost \$6 or \$8. The Chicago Newspaper Union, upon request, give full information as to the making and cost of all kinds of zinc-etching illustrations.

Anti-Getting Scarce.
First quality second-grade white ash for carriages is so scarce that the probability is that in a few years oak will be used for coach poles and other purposes for which ash is now used. "John Anderson, My Jo." In the Scotch ballad, was about to totter down the declivity of life with his aged wife. "How it would have smoothed the rough places for the expected John, if his venerable spouse could have eased their growing infirmities with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that benign help to the aged, the weak and those recovering but slowly from exhausting diseases. When the lamp of life is on the wane man specially requires medical aid, a sustaining tonic, a blood-purifier, a nerve tonic, and the feeble are particularly susceptible to influences which produce disease, convalescence is often interrupted by a relapse. This standard American invigorant is eminently adapted to the needs of such a case, and it always "fills the bill." Dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, kidney troubles and la grippe are among the troubles that it overcomes.

Teaching the Young Idea to Dance. The public schools in Dundee have decided to make the Highland fling and strathspey of Tullochgorum and other forms of dancing a part of the curriculum. How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Toledo, O. We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wm. & T. A. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Wm. & T. A. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is a valuable remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the bladder, and is sold by all druggists. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Tallest Trees.
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All That Is Needed.

In our physical needs we need the best of anything required, and we want all that is required to be done, to be done promptly and surely, and these in plain, especially, will find that is needed and is recommended. Mr. T. J. Murphy, of Debevoise place, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "Having been afflicted with sciatic rheumatism for some time and suffering great relief, I tried St. Jacobs Oil, which I found very efficacious."—Miss Clara Alcott, Mahwah, N. J., writes: "I was laid up by limb and it became greatly swollen and stiff. I used two bottles of a patent liniment which did not relieve me. A physician was called who ordered me to take medicine, but it did me no good. I then got a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, which cured me. It acted like magic."—Mr. Lorenzo Buck, Bucraft, Shawassaw County, Mich., says: "I had chronic rheumatism for years, contracted during the war. After sitting or lying down, at times I could not get up from stiffness and pain. At work my strength would give out, then I would pass through a sickness of several weeks. I had to walk with cane and was at one time so ill I could not lie down without terrible pains in back and limbs. I tried St. Jacobs Oil, next morning got up out of bed without assistance. For days I was in a new man and walk without a cane."—Mr. A. H. Cunningham, Perryopolis, Fayette County, Pa., writes: "My wife was sorely afflicted with leave bank for several years, she used numerous liniments, but experienced little relief until St. Jacobs Oil was used. I can confidently say that her cure to its wonderful effects and would not keep house without it."

Substitute for Leather.
A German inventor has devised a new material which is intended as a substitute for leather in many of its uses. This material consists of panels of wood with wire, and is intended to be used in being glued together under heavy pressure. The sheets thus made are said to be very tough and pliable, and suited for making trunks and other uses that require strength.

With Ely's Cream Balm a child can be treated without pain and with perfect safety. A young son has been afflicted with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used a bottle the disagreeable catarrh had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the best catarrh remedy in the market.—J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill. One of my children had a severe cold, and was charged from her nose. Two physicians prescribed, but without benefit. We tried Ely's Cream Balm, and, much to our surprise, there was a marked improvement. We continued using the Balm, and in a short time the discharge was cured.—O. A. Garry, Corning, N.Y.

Apply Balm into each nostril. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at Once. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York.

The Czar of Russia and the Siamese King are among the monarchs who are alleged to ride bicycles. The Empress of Austria has a ladies' safety.

Forty-Four Lungs Against Winter. Black's Hack is the best remedy for colds, coughs, and bronchitis. It is a sure cure for all these ailments. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren St., New York.

As soon as a man gets into a glass house, he begins throwing stones.

First quality second-grade white ash for carriages is so scarce that the probability is that in a few years oak will be used for coach poles and other purposes for which ash is now used.

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"German Syrup"

Just a bad cold, and a hacking cough. We all suffer that way sometimes. How to get rid of them is the study. Listen—"I am a Ranchman and Stock Raiser. My life is rough and exposed. I meet all weathers in the Colorado mountains. I sometimes take colds. Often they are severe. I have used German Syrup five years for these. A few doses will cure them at any stage. The last one I had was stopped in 24 hours. It is infallible." James A. Lee, Jefferson, Col.

DO YOU COUGH
DON'T DELAY
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption in first stage. A certain cure for

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

THESE BANKS ARE SOLID

SO ALSO IS THE WHOLE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Chill Must Be Dealt Quickly—Pharmaceuticals at Pine Bluff, Ark. Rain for a Dry Country—New Confession of Faith.

Mineral Fever in Colorado.

One of the largest strikes in the world in Colorado was made at Cripple Creek, in the El Paso mine, when ore that assays \$1,000 per ton was taken out. The strike was made for forty feet from the surface. The first ore found was a twelve ounce, in which free gold was found. When the mine was struck, it was a great relief to the miners. This ore runs \$200 per ton, and for the last few days has been quarried like stone. The vein is fifteen feet wide.

CONDITION OF WESTERN BANKS.

They Make the Best Showing of Any Section in the United States.

Comptroller Lacey remarked at Washington the other day that the abstract of reports showing the condition of 3,092 banks in the United States at the close of business Dec. 2, 1901, was the most gratifying exhibit and the most satisfactory announcement made since he came into office. For the United States the individual and other deposits aggregated \$1,620,486,537, the reserve fund being \$288,888,888, the law only requiring in the case of national banks in cities that it should be 35 per cent. of deposits. For country banks, however, the law requires that it be 25 per cent. of the reserve, and from the Western States the financial showing was the best made in any section of the United States. Only one State, Nevada, was below the limit but in fact less than a year ago, when the Oklahoma Territory reserve was shown to be \$510,000 more than three times what the law required.

END OF THE WORK OF REVISION.

The Presbyterian Committee Completes Its Task.

The committee on revision, appointed by the last general assembly of the Presbyterian Church to take in hand the difficult task of revising the old Westminster confession of faith and preparing a new confession, has finished its work, and the new statement of doctrine and belief is ready for presentation to the church. This does not, however, by any means dispose of the question of revision. The new question will have to be referred back to all the Presbyteries throughout the country, and their concurrence in it. No further action on revision will be taken until the meeting of the general assembly at Portland, Ore., next May.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CONTROVERSY.

Arbitration May Not Be Necessary in the Behring Sea Case.

There is said to be a prospect of settling the Behring Sea controversy without resorting to arbitration. The plan is for an agreement on the part of the experts sent by the United States and Great Britain to the Behring Sea last year upon a report to be submitted by each of the respective Governments, recommending a close season and the best methods of enforcing the same. If such a report could be obtained—and it is to the attainment of this object that the energies of the administration are at present directed—the settlement of a question at one of the principal points of difference between the two Governments.

LONG DROUGHT BROKEN.

The First Rain for Four Years Falls in Durango.

At Durango, Mexico, a steady rain fell for two days. This is the first rain that has fallen there in four years. The drought is broken, but there will be no decrease in the suffering among the people for several months, as crops will not be harvested until August. So far \$20,000 bushels of corn have been purchased by the State Government and distributed among the half-starved workers of the city. It is estimated that 600,000 bushels of the grain will be purchased in the next six months. All of this corn will be purchased in the United States.

Woman Hung in North Carolina.

At Dallas, N. C., Caroline Smith, condemned to be hung for infanticide, was taken from the jail and led to the gallows. She displayed great coolness, and stood quietly while the rope was being fixed about her neck. She talked eight minutes, recommending her husband and declaring that a man named Max Farrar committed the crime. The drop fell and death resulted in twenty minutes by strangulation.

Will Entertain the Pythians.

A San Diego dispatch says the ultimatum of the United States has been officially announced to the Chilean Government, and its terms are: Immediate withdrawal of the Maipo letter, apology for it, and indemnity for our injured sailors. Failing this, Mr. Lester Egan will be recalled and diplomatic relations severed. The Chilean Cabinet was convened in extra session to discuss the terms.

Fiendish Act of a Husband.

Oliver Williams, a glassblower of Dun- kirk, Ind., while away from a dock, was an unsuccessful attempt to cut the throat of his wife. Williams used a pocket knife, and succeeded in nearly decapitating the woman's head. At every pulsation of the heart blood would spurt from the wound, yet it is thought the woman will live. Williams is in jail.

Will Entertain the Pythians.

The Kansas City committee of Knights of Pythias has completed its arrangements for the convocation of the citizens engaged \$20,000 for the expenses of the convocation, and Major General Curnahan announced its acceptance.

Pine Bluff Heavy Loser.

A half block of Pine Bluff (Ark.) business houses was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$185,000. Insurance \$80,000. The fire was of incendiary origin.

Wiping Out Its Beer Garden.

The Colorado Springs (Col.) City Council, actuated by the W. C. T. U. and Good Templars, and the general temperance sentiment of the city, has closed Cassaday's beer garden, which has flourished in the city for years. By a clause in all deeds that is a prohibition city.

Criminal Killed While Resisting Arrest.

In an attempt to arrest two desperate negroes, wanted in Clark County, Ala., for a murder committed nine years ago, Officer Carroll, one of the town's police, was instantly killed and Weldon Norman, a member of the Sheriff's posse, mortally wounded.

Do Laborers Want the Sunday Rest?

The pressure at Washington against opening the World's Fair on Sundays continues very great. Petitions come in from all directions, but not all of them from the class of people who are wanted to be heard from. An expression is wanted from the "army of workmen" and women who cannot attend on any other day.

Four Sleepers Ditched.

The Sioux City train on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road was wrecked by a broken rail at Hamilton, Minn. Four sleepers were ditched and piled up in wild shape. If a miracle no one was killed.

CANADIANS WANT TO TRY HIM.

"Nosey" Ford Held for the Murder of Old Man Mahon.

Frank Ford, better known as "Nosey" Ford, is now held a prisoner at the Blackfoot Agency, near Great Falls, on the charge of murdering an old man named Mahon, and application has been made by the Canadian authorities for his extradition to the grounds that Mahon died on the Canadian side of the line. Ford, who has long been engaged in smuggling contraband goods along the line, one night in December started from a ranch in the Milk River Valley, about fifteen miles from the border, with a load of whisky. Mahon wished to visit Canadian friends and accompanied him. On the way, according to Ford's story, Mahon drank a great deal and fell out of the wagon three times. Twice Ford helped him in, but the third time he could do nothing with him and left him lying in a snowbank. The coroner's jury which examined the body of Mahon found the skull fractured from a blow from some blunt instrument, and a hole near the left ear large enough to insert a man's thumb. Blood was also found on Ford's revolver.

WRECK ON THE OMAHA.

The St. Paul Express Lands in a Ditch Near Black River Falls. Passenger train No. 3, on the Northwestern and Omaha Road, was wrecked at Black River Falls, Wis., while running at the rate of fifty miles an hour. The entire train, except the engine and baggage, left the rails. The sleeper, breaking loose from the train, left the roadbed, rolling into the ditch upon its side, the others remaining intact. There were nine persons on board, all of whom were injured, but none fatally. The injuries being confined to bruises, cuts and slight contusions. The accident was caused by the breaking of a switch rail on the engine, passing over the bridge. The train was running to make up time, and owing to the breaking loose of the sleeper the air brakes did not work, and the train was stopped by reversing the engine. It was probably one of the most fortunate accidents of its kind known, as all the cars were well filled with passengers, and it is regarded as almost miraculous that no lives were lost.

CHICAGO WAS IN DANGER.

The Main City Drain Frozen and No Water Obtainable.

For the first time in its history the entire city of Chicago was the other day without a drop of water, the entire system of supply being paralyzed. The cause of this alarming condition of affairs was the fact that the three sources from which the city at present receives its supply were frozen up, and not a drop of water reached the various pumping stations throughout the city. The result of this was that the Department of Public Works and the City Engineer's Department had to turn to the city's condition of panic and the most alarming possibilities stared citizens in the face. Business all over the city was suspended during one entire day, several fires were in progress without any water for the fire department to use in extinguishing them. The situation was becoming serious in the extreme and the gravest apprehensions were expressed until the ice was cleared away. Water was finally obtained.

WERE BURIED TOGETHER.

Obscure Parents Drive a Virginia Girl and Her Lover to Suicide.

News has just been received of a shocking double suicide in Franklin County, Va. John L. Pinkard, a son of a well-to-do farmer of Franklin County, was engaged to be married to Miss Della Nicholson, an attractive young lady of the same county. Miss Della's parents objected to the marriage and guarded against every opportunity of elopement. The young lady procured a rope and proceeded to the woods near her home and hanged herself to a tree. Young Pinkard, after leaving his sweetheart's untimely death, at once took a dose of arsenic, from which he soon died. The bodies of both unfortunates were buried together.

DEAD IN HIS CAB.

Remarkable Story of the Recent Wabash Wreck at Aladdin.

Considerable excitement has been caused in railroad circles at St. Louis over the "Wabash" wreck at Aladdin, Mo., on the west-bound "Wabash" (cannon ball) express that dashed into the east-bound express at Aladdin about a week ago. Engineer Burchard of that train was killed, and all the railroad men wondered how a man could have run a train into a switch in the fog as he did. Warburton, who is recovering from his hurts in the wreck, says that Burchard was undoubtedly dead in his cab before reaching the switch, having died of heart disease soon after leaving Holt.

MINUTE GUNS FIRED.

Funeral Ceremonies Over England's Dead Prince.

The funeral of Prince Albert Victor has taken place in Sandringham parish church, where the body had been lying upon a bed of violets and lilies in a plain but handsome oak coffin made from wood cut near the spot where the young Prince died and was buried in the neighboring village. The religious services were conducted by the Rev. Canon Gurnall, who was confined to members of the royal family and to the household of the Prince of Wales. Minute guns were fired, bells tolled and services held all through Great Britain while the body was on its way to Windsor.

COASTING ACCIDENTS.

Many Persons Hurt at Cadiz, Ohio, and Nashville, Tenn.

The other night a terrible collision occurred at Cadiz, Ohio, between two boats loaded with coasters in which several prominent young people were badly hurt. The accident was caused by the pilot on one of the boats failing to turn. At Nashville, Tenn., while a crowd of Nashville's society people were coasting, Miss Mary Duncan was thrown from her seat and fatally injured. One of the other occupants of the sled was seriously injured internally, the other riders escaping with slight bruises.

FELL FROM A TRELLIS.

Eight Cars Demolished and Two Brakemen Fatally Injured.

A shifting engine ran into an abutment of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Younglough Railroad trestle at Rankin, Pa., and dislodged it. A freight train passed over the trestle a moment later and the span gave way, precipitating eight cars to the bottom. Brakeman A. G. Carruthers was killed, and another, Brakeman Charles Rose fatally injured.

KENTUCKY COLLEGE IN FLAMES.

Fifty Young Women in the Building Escaped Unharmed—Fires Elsewhere.

Cedar Bluffs Female College, Kentucky, was entirely destroyed by fire. All the fifty young ladies escaped from the burning building unharmed. They succeeded in saving their trunks and most of their property. The loss on building is \$15,000; insurance, \$8,000.

SECRET MURDER SOCIETY.

Oath-Bound Conspiracy to Take the Lives of Judge Botkin and Others in Kansas.

A conspiracy to kill Judge Botkin, an attorney practicing in Kansas, has been fully substantiated. There are three men, residing in adjoining counties, who have furnished information and whose forecasts have always

been correct. While they are not ready to reveal the full enormity of this criminal organization, they have detailed enough of its operations to show that three separate units bind the members to obey the orders of the inner council, even though those orders involve the taking of life. The members swear to obey these orders without question, even though they may be commanded to take the life of their dearest relative. In the counties of Haskell, Grant, Stevens and Shaw there are sixty-five numbers, all of whose names have been furnished Judge Botkin.

GORMAN GETS IT.

He Has Been Re-elected United States Senator from Maryland.

Hon. Arthur B. Gorman has been re-elected United States Senator from Maryland. The members of the legislature, taking the names of the subscribers to the silver service presented to him, and the citizens of Maryland was immediately notified of his re-election. The inscription in the book reads: "To the Hon. Arthur B. Gorman, United States Senator from Maryland, in honor of their appreciation of his services to the nation and State during the Fifty-first Congress, Baltimore, May 14, 1902."

GREAT JURIST GONE.

Death of Associate Justice Bradley at Washington.

Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died at his residence of general debility, at the age of seventy-nine years. Justice Bradley had been ill for several months from general breakdown. Recently he grew worse and failed rapidly, although apparently not suffering any pain. Though conscious when aroused he was so feeble that he talked but little and took no notice of those about him. He was devotedly attended by his aged wife, two daughters and son.

SILVER CONFERENCE.

Minister Lincoln Directed to Invite Great Britain to Participate.

Minister Lincoln has been instructed to invite Great Britain to join in an international conference on the silver question. In his opinion, the feeling of the English Cabinet is such as to justify the invitation. The dislocation of this news about the Capitol has caused great gratification among the silver men. The instructions to Minister Lincoln were dispatched by direction of the President ten days ago.

The Indianapolis Horror.

Following is a list of the persons killed at the Indianapolis National Surgical Institute at Indianapolis: Irma Payne, aged 18, Dexter Mo.; Minnie Arnold, aged 17, Lancaster, Mo.; William Ramstad, aged 17, Milwaukee; Mrs. E. B. and child; Mrs. J. C. and child; Stella Sprinkle; G. M. Ellis, aged 40; Kate L. Straughan, relatives at 154 Massachusetts avenue; Mrs. Burns and nephew, of St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Brown, McDonald; Mich.; Hannah Brock, Taylorsville, Ill.; Frank Dockendorf, Stillwater, Minn.; Minnie McDonald, Neenah, Mich.; Messing; Mrs. M. R. and child; Mrs. J. C. and child; Brorden, Memphis, Tenn.; Mortie Decker; Dr. A. B. Prior, Ann Arbor, Mich. Over twenty were hurt, some fatally.

An Unfounded Rumor.

The rumor that the Northern Pacific wreck, in which Mrs. Edward Andrews and her child, Mrs. Wallace, lost their lives, was due to a passenger train on the criminal negligence of some one connected with the road in giving the Andrews Opera Company a condemned car, was unfounded.

New Halls, Quarters and Dimes.

The Philadelphia mint has already during the current month issued \$450,000 of the new subsidiary coins, consisting of halves, quarters and dimes of the new design, which have been shipped to all parts of the country.

Many Glass Factories Close.

No less than twenty-one of the Pittsburgh plant have agreed to close down. The reason advanced on account of the present overstocked condition of the market. This shows nearly twenty-five hundred men and boys out of employment.

He Threw a Dynamite Bomb.

At St. Louis, Frederick Straus was arrested, charged with having thrown the dynamite bomb in H. J. Miller's bakery on Jan. 7, and seriously injuring F. Beck. Straus has confessed, says he wanted a job and hoped to scare off the bakers.

Another Victim.

Ex-County Commissioner Adam Ochs is the latest victim of the deadly Chicago railroad wreck. A passenger train on the Panhandle struck his cutter, and Mr. Ochs received such severe injuries that he died about an hour afterward.

Shot by a Sheriff.

R. W. Wallace, a deputy sheriff at Texarkana, Ark., shot and instantly killed Ben Sheffield, a horse driver, while the latter was resisting arrest.

Postoffice Building Burned.

Fire in the Postoffice building at Ottawa, Ont., gutted the Excise Department and damaged the Customs and Postoffice departments.

Eight Persons Killed.

The boilers at the Kellogg lumber mills exploded at Ceredo, W. Va. So far as is known eight persons are dead.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Shipping	3.25	to 5.50
Hogs—Choice Light	5.50	to 6.25
Sheep—Fair to Choice	3.50	to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.85	to .90
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	to .91
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.80	to .84½
ST. LOUIS.		
CATTLE—	3.50	to 4.75
HOGS—	.85	to .91
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.87	to .91
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.90	to .91
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.79	to .81
CINCINNATI.		
CATTLE—	3.50	to 4.75
HOGS—	3.00	to 4.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	2.60	to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	2.80	to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.42	to .44
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed	.44	to .43
DETROIT.		
CATTLE—	3.00	to 5.00
HOGS—	.80	to 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.91½	to .92½
WHEAT—No. 1 Yellow	.40	to .42
WHEAT—No. 2 Yellow	.40	to .45
TOLEDO.		
CATTLE—New	.85	to .91
HOGS—	.80	to .85
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.31	to .32
WHEAT—No. 2 Yellow	.31	to .33
BUFFALO.		
CATTLE—	4.00	to 5.75
HOGS—	4.00	to 5.00
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	1.25	to 1.67
WHEAT—No. 2	.55	to .57
MILWAUKEE.		
CATTLE—No. 2 Spring	.84	to .87
HOGS—No. 1	.37½	to .39½
WHEAT—No. 2	.30	to .32
WHEAT—No. 1	.89	to .94
WHEAT—No. 1	.89	to .94
WHEAT—No. 1	.85	to .87
WHEAT—No. 1	1.15	to 1.35
NEW YORK.		
CATTLE—	3.40	to 5.00
HOGS—	3.00	to 5.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	1.05	to 1.05
WHEAT—No. 1 White	1.05	to 1.05
WHEAT—No. 2 White	.85	to .88
WHEAT—No. 2 Mixed Western	.85	to .88
WHEAT—Creamery	.85	to .88
WHEAT—No. 2	.75	to 1.05